

## METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Silver, 85 1/2¢; lead, 6 1/4¢; spelter, 7 1/4¢; copper, 23 1/2¢.

## The Ogden Standard.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION  
TWENTY- EIGHT PAGES

UTAH—Fair tonight and Sunday;  
not much change in temperature.

FEARLESS. INDEPENDENT. PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

Forty-second Year—No. 291.

Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1917.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

## AMERICAN WARSHIP SUNK

Halifax Is Cut Off By a Blizzard and Relief Trains Are Stormbound

## GERMANS STORMING ITALIAN LINE

U. S. SUBMARINE  
CHASER TORPEDOED  
IN THE WAR ZONE

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The number of Italians captured by the Germans and Austrians in their new offensive now exceeds 16,000, according to an official Austrian announcement. Strong points east of Asiago has been stormed, the statement says.

## Germans Meet Repulse.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—"There was an active artillery fighting last night on the right bank of the Meuse, particularly in the sector between Bezonvaux and Beaumont and in the region of Hill 344," says today's official announcement. "In the region south of Senones the Germans attempted to raid one of our small posts. They were repulsed completely.

"The night was comparatively quiet on the remainder of the front."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Austro-German invaders of Italy have suffered enormous losses in the recent two-day drive, semi-official dispatches from Rome say, and in one instance were decimated by their own artillery.

King George, the dispatches add, has conferred the military cross on Gabrielle d'Annunzio, the poet flying with the Italian aviators, and the king of Montenegro has conferred the silver medal upon him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The American destroyer Jacob Jones was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone on Thursday with the loss of a large part of her crew.

Thirty-seven survivors were taken off one life raft. The names of ten survivors have been received here.

The names of the ten survivors reported follow:

Lieutenant John K. Richards, Ensign Nelson N. Gates, Assistant Surgeon L. L. Adamkiewicz, Charles E. Pierce, fireman; Timothy Edward Twomey, seaman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Torpedoed in a night attack, the American destroyer Jacob Jones, one of the newest and largest submarine hunters of her class, was sunk Thursday night in the war zone and two-thirds of her crew lost. The disaster brings to the American people the first naval loss of great consequence since the country entered the war.

Thirty-seven of her officers and crew were taken off in life rafts. The remainder are not accounted for in today's dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims who forwarded the names of ten of the survivors.

Lieutenant Commander David Worth Bagley, brother of Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the secretary of the navy, and whose brother was the first American officer to give his life in the Spanish-American war, does not appear in the list of survivors.

Inasmuch as Admiral Sims mentioned other officers among the survivors and did not name Bagley, it is feared he went down with his ship.

Peace Complement Ninety-seven  
The complement of the Jones in peace times was five officers, five petty officers and eighty-seven enlisted men. Undoubtedly this has been probably increased to a hundred or more. From the first report it would appear that the loss of life would be upward of sixty.

The attack, which was at 8 o'clock at night, was delivered by a torpedo. In the rolling seas of the north Atlantic winter weather the submarine probably had plenty of opportunity to pick her time for the shot. The submarine probably came upon the destroyer patrolling her course in the dark and had all the best of the engagement. No details were contained in today's report but it has been the case heretofore, that when a submarine gets a hit on a destroyer, it is more due to a chance meeting and good opportunity than fighting skill on the part of the submarine.

Torpedo Strikes Deadly Blow  
The large loss of life would indicate that the torpedo with its deadly charge of high explosive, made a fair hit plump on the destroyer's thin hull and that the submarine hunter probably was blown fairly in two. That she

WILSON STUDYING  
RAILWAY PLAN

President Devoting All Attention to Question of Making Quick Decision.

## DIFFICULTIES IN WAY

Government Operation Has Drawbacks—Roads Prefer Practical Unification.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson was devoting all his attention today to the railroad problem with the question of making a quick decision of whether the government should operate the railroads for the war emergency or whether it shall extend aid in the way the railroads ask.

It was said that one of the chief difficulties in the way of choosing government operation was that of finding a railway administrator. One of the problems that the president is considering is said to be whether it would be advisable to choose a railroad man or some other highly developed man from some other line of business.

Railroads Favor Unification  
Railroads are said to favor the practical unification of all the roads by suspending operation of the anti-trust and anti-pooling laws and further having the government, by guarantee of securities provide the road with about a billion dollars for road and terminal equipment.

Under a section of a current law, the president has authority to take over the roads for emergency operation and many officials considered that the president thought this course the swiftest and most effective way.

went down quickly is evidenced by the fact that nothing is said of survivors getting off in lifeboats. Those saved got off on rafts which probably floated off the sinking ship as she plunged down in the icy darkness.

John C. Johnson, seaman; Henry Sturcke, chief machinist's mate; Edward F. Grady, fireman, second class; John J. Mulvaney, seaman and Myron Flood, seaman.

The sinking occurred December 6 at 8 p. m., while the ship was on patrol duty. She was commanded by Lieutenant Commander David Worth Bagley, brother of Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the secretary of the navy.

Commander Bagley's brother was the first American officer killed in the Spanish-American war.

The Jacob Jones was the ship which saved 305 persons from the Orama, a P. and O. liner, converted into an auxiliary cruiser, on October 9. The Orama had been torpedoed by a submarine while she was acting as part of a convoy of merchant vessels under escort of American destroyers. The Jacob Jones was one of the convoy.

The Jacob Jones and another destroyer were detailed to remain by the Orama after the submarine had been attacked and put out of action. When the Orama began to settle it had grown dark and her crew abandoned her. The Jacob Jones picked up in the darkness 305 of the 475 persons on board. The other vessel standing by rescued the remainder.

The Jacob Jones' peace time complement was five officers, five petty officers and eighty-seven men. She was one of the newest and largest of American destroyers with a displacement of 1150 tons and a length of 310 feet over all. She was completed in 1915 at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding company, Camden, N. J. She burned oil, was driven by turbine engines and had a speed of 29.57 knots an hour.

Belgian Ship Sunk  
HAVRE, Dec. 8.—The Belgian steamship Ambiorix, 1,444 tons gross, has been sunk in the English channel. Her loss was caused by a collision with the Norwegian steamship Primo. The crew of the Ambiorix was brought in by patrol boats. The Primo's bow was damaged.

Luxburg in Germany  
LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen says Count von Luxburg, formerly German minister to Argentina, has arrived in Bergen and proceeded to Germany.

American Citizens Removed  
LONDON, Dec. 8.—All American citizens resident in Jerusalem have been removed to the north and east, according to a Reuters dispatch.

HALIFAX  
ORDERS  
COFFINS

Four Thousand to Be Sent at Once for the Estimated Dead.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8.—(From staff correspondent of the Associated Press)—The Massachusetts relief train that left Boston Thursday night arrived here today. There is absolutely no way of estimating with any degree of accuracy the number of dead as a result of the explosion on Thursday. Fifteen hundred dead is the generally accepted figure by the authorities. In one morgue there are 300 bodies.

Twenty Thousand Destitute  
The latter were viewed by a multitude today but only a few were identified. There are probably 200 other bodies on view awaiting identification. In the greater number of cases this will be impossible.

A citizens' committee issued a statement saying that between 3000 and 4000 dwellings occupied by the poorer

classes had been destroyed affecting approximately 25,000. Investigation shows that almost 20,000 persons are destitute.

Snow Two Feet Deep  
Snow to the depth of two feet covers the devastated area. The district is under strict guard. Canadian soldiers being assisted by American bluejackets.

The mayor today issued an order suspending the Sabbath holiday and directing that all stores remaining safe for occupancy be kept open and all labor continued.

Search of the ruins is greatly delayed by the heavy snow, though many injured had been removed to nearby towns before the storm set in.

AMHERST, N. S., Dec. 8.—An estimate of 4000 persons dead in the Halifax disaster is contained in a private telegram received here from the stricken city today by an undertaking firm. The message asks that 4000 coffins be sent to Halifax at once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary Daniels today offered the Red Cross a quantity of supplies at Portsmouth for relief at Halifax. Two ships under the direction of the navy already are at Halifax doing what they can to relieve the situation and another has been sent from Provincetown with a hospital unit to co-operate with the relief corps. The supplies at Portsmouth include 25,000 blankets and 600 stoves.

Blinding Storm Adds to Horrors.  
HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8.—A blinding "north country" snow storm, accompanying a gale that at times attained a velocity of more than forty miles an hour, has held this city of desolation in its grasp for the past 24 hours, adding new horrors to the awestricken survivors of Thursday's disaster. Meantime many relief trains hurrying here from the United States and Dominion cities with their urgent needed supplies, are reported snow-bound with the time of their arrival problematical.

With every building in Halifax and Dartmouth more or less damaged by the explosion and fire, men, women

Fighting continued today at many points between advanced patrols of the British and the Germans. In the region of La Vacquerie the Germans gave no indication that they had abandoned their attempt to oust the British from the high ground just north of La Vacquerie village.

Large German Force.  
It is impossible, of course, to give an adequate estimate of the number of German troops employed in these operations, but it is probably no far out of the way to say that the enemy had something like 250,000 men. Many recently had been brought from other fronts.

The British withdrawal leaves the British in full possession of the Hindenburg line between the Nord canal and Villers-Plouich. East of Villers-Plouich the British line crosses the system and then southwest toward Gauche wood, which the British still hold. The new positions are exceedingly strong and the Germans are giving indications that they intend to dig themselves in along the line a respectful distance from it.

BRITISH GUNS ROARING  
BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Friday, Dec. 7.—(By the Associated Press)—Distinct satisfaction was felt along the British front today at the success of the retirement in the Cambrai sector. The world will never know the full story of the heroism displayed by General Byng's men in holding Bourlon wood, fighting and working day and night in gas helmets. Naturally the reliefs were frequent but even under these conditions, it was exceedingly trying to work with the face enclosed in the air-tight helmet, probably having about the same effect as a diver's helmet. The men went about their work, peering through eye pieces and taking commands by signals.

As long as the British artillery is able to continue the heavy bombardment of Bourlon wood such as is now being carried on, it is probable the wood will not be free from reeking and poisonous fumes.

Germans Losing Heavily  
The Germans have been losing heavily in men ever since they started to follow the British retirement. They are now suffering what the British might have suffered had the Germans discovered that the retirement was impending and launched an attack at an opportune time. The British rear guards were withdrawn in sections leaving the enemy puzzled as to the exact situation and the constant artillery and rifle fire of the British, together with their patrol assaults, confused the enemy. Every British gun and every piece of ammunition was removed safely.

Bridges Blown Up  
After the main body of troops had been withdrawn a few hardy Tommies who had been left behind blew up the bridges over the Nord canal. These explosions at about daylight Wednesday gave the Germans their first indication that something unusual was afoot.

German air scouts have been working overtime on reconnaissance and the British airmen are unceasingly active.

Review of War Situation  
America's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary comes at a moment when the Italian northern front is being hard pressed by an Austro-German army under Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf. The adoption of the declaration by congress with only one dissenting vote and its signing by President Wilson late yesterday probably will be a great moral help to the people of Italy, and especially to the heroic troops in the Trentino.

In four days the invading Austro-Germans have forced the Italians back an average of three miles on a ten mile front. In addition to losing Monte Stenol, three miles east of Asiago, the Italians, according to Berlin, have given up 4000 additional prisoners.

Italians Holding Line  
Although superiority in numbers and artillery has forced the Italians to retreat, the defense line has not been broken and there is yet ten miles of mountain country to fight through before the foothills around Bassano are reached.

There is a lull in the fighting around Cambrai and the Germans have made no attacks in force against the new British positions.

Hebron Is Captured  
Hebron, southwest of Jerusalem, has been captured by British forces. It is reported that all American citizens in Jerusalem, probably all Jews, have been removed from the city.

Guns are silent and soldiers are idle along the entire length of the eastern front from the Baltic to the Black sea, the Rumanians under the force of circumstances, having joined the Russians in their armistice negotiations with the central powers.

Bolsheviks at Vladivostok  
Meanwhile it is reported that 100,000 Bolshevik troops have arrived at Vladivostok. Whether these came from Petrograd or are units from Siberian towns is not clear. Vladivostok holds much war material and other supplies shipped from the United States, Japan and other Allied countries.

The temporary independent government in Siberia has chosen former Premier Kerensky as minister of justice. General Korniloff is reported to have joined General Kaledines, the Cossack leader, around whom most of the leaders of the old provisional government have gathered.

November Circulation Statements of  
THE STANDARD THE EXAMINER

November—		November—	
1	5,772	1	4,851
2	5,724	2	4,845
3	6,050	3	4,878
4	Sunday	4	5,160
5	5,572	5	4,881
6	5,702	6	4,859
7	5,708	7	4,890
8	5,718	8	4,900
9	5,714	9	4,872
10	6,008	10	4,888
11	Sunday	11	5,170
12	5,722	12	4,878
13	5,771	13	4,891
14	5,800	14	4,925
15	5,870	15	4,926
16	5,874	16	4,896
17	6,090	17	4,900
18	Sunday	18	5,150
19	5,895	19	4,924
20	5,982	20	4,881
21	5,918	21	4,886
22	5,960	22	4,874
23	5,926	23	4,885
24	6,254	24	4,916
25	Sunday	25	5,320
26	5,922	26	4,846
27	6,010	27	4,943
28	5,998	28	4,921
29	5,750	29	4,954
30	6,042	30	4,968
Daily average	5,877	Standard	4,937
Saturday average	6,100	Examiner	
Sunday average			5,208

These statements are published not necessarily to show that the Examiner has the largest circulation in its history and that the Standard has it beat 20 per cent on both daily and Saturday. But it is to recall to some merchants of Ogden that two years ago the Standard was paid 25 cents an inch for 3,400 circulation without a whimper and today our circulation is nearly 6,000 or better than 75 per cent increase, while our rates have increased only from 25 cents to 30 cents, or an increase of 20 per cent. During that same period every other cost of printing a newspaper has increased from 25 to 100 per cent.

The price of shoes, clothing, wages, everything of tangible value has increased since the war, yet some of our merchants believe that a newspaper which has increased its circulation 75 per cent, whose payroll has increased 40 per cent, white paper bill is double, has not the right to raise its advertising rates 20 per cent.

Our advertising solicitors are not told that the Standard is being boycotted, they are just informed for business reasons that some merchants have quit advertising. That business is too slow, etc. And yet down in Salt Lake the newspapers are unable to handle the volume of advertising being furnished by the Salt Lake merchants who declare business better than ever and are willing to advertise their wares in the Ogden papers.

In the last financial report the Twelfth Reserve District which includes the Rocky mountain states and the Pacific coast led the nation in bank clearing increases and OGDEN CITY, UTAH, led the Twelfth district. Ogden, Utah, is known throughout the United States today as the most prosperous city in the country, population, bank deposits and clearings taken into consideration.

And yet some of its largest merchants say they can't afford to advertise. Business is too poor?

Now, school children, here is the puzzle: With the people of Ogden and vicinity owning more ready money in the banks, per capita, than any other community in the country some of our merchants are suffering business stagnation. Other towns whose people are not near so rich are booming. What is the answer? The Standard will give \$10 for the best answer to the above question of less than 100 words by any school boy or girl in Ogden.

Furious Big Gun  
Fighting Keeps  
Up In France

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Friday, Dec. 7.—(By the Associated Press)—The Germans today continued re-occupying the devastated area bequeathed to them by the British when General Byng made his withdrawal from the Cambrai salient.

It was an unsavory task that faced the enemy. The Bourlon wood still was reeking with poisonous gas; Graincourt, Anneux, Cantain, Noyelles, Maroing and Masnières were a waste of ruins and the low lying ground on which the Germans apparently had planned to dig their new trench was overlooked by the British positions.

Into this desert the big guns were hurling tons of explosives and machine gunners were whipping a constant stream of bullets into the ranks of the enemy sent forward prospecting for desirable points available for defense. Meanwhile the major portion of the British army were sitting comfortably in their new home in what formerly was the famous Hindenburg trenches.

The wonderful German dugouts and network of front line and communication trenches were all at the disposal of the Tommies, who look out with unconcerned satisfaction at the former occupants, now laboring miserably to build underground habitations.

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FORMER CZAR  
HAS ESCAPED

Unconfirmed Rumor That  
Nicholas Romanoff Has Fled  
From Near Tobolsk,  
Received.

## GUARDS ARE DISARMED

Bolshevik Leaders Intend to  
Remove Ex-Emperor—Claim  
to Fear Lynching.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The American consul at Tiflis today reported a rumor that the former czar of Russia has escaped. The message contained no details and made it clear that there was no confirmation of the rumor. No other news was received here today from Russia.

## GUARDS ARE DISARMED

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The guards surrounding Nicholas Romanoff, the former Russian emperor, near Tobolsk, Siberia, have been disarmed by Bolshevik soldiers and sailors, according to advices received in Petrograd and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph company. The Bolshevik leaders intend to remove Nicholas to some other place, fearing he might be lynched.

On some of the street railways in Great Britain half the cars are being operated by women.